ISO/TC 84/WG 3 ad hoc 5

Needle-free injectors for medical use

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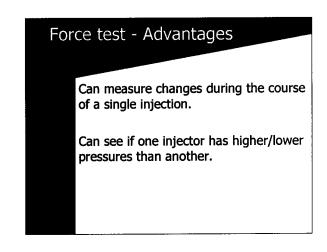
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PATH Testing - Review of Tests by Maggie Holland, Medi-Ject Corporation

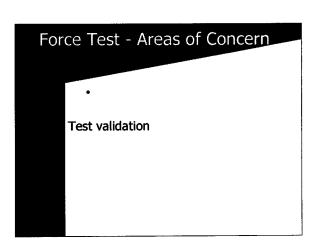
Force test and Penetration test For each test: - Test objectives - Description - Advantages - Disadvantages - Areas of concern

To compare different devices To predict which will be clinically successful?

Shoot at a force sensor. Graph force curve for each shot (time vs.. force).



There is no direct connection between the results of this test and clinical results. Must specify: - Force sensor specifications - Data acquisition specifications - Calibration details



Force Test - Conclusion

At this time, the force test cannot reliably predict which device(s) will be clinically successful.

Penetration Test- Objective

To compare different devices
To predict which will be clinically successful?

Penetration Test- Description

Shoot through consistent medium with consistent backing. (PATH developed an arm model for Norplant® implant training.)

Observe result: liquid on the surface and hole in the "skin material" material Optional: weigh fluid on the surface

Penetration Test-Advantages

Tests performance directly (tests all aspects of device: stream quality, interface with "skin", etc.)
Clear result – goes in or doesn't.

May identify other potential problems (i.e., lacerations)

Penetration Test-Disadvantages

Material has different properties than skin; no direct connection between and clinical results.

Can only compare devices that have some bad and some good injections. Some potential problems will not be seen in this test (welting, bleeding, pain).

Penetration Test - Areas of Concern

Consistent material properties – "skin" and backing material.

Consistent technique.

If weight of fluid on the surface is measured, care must be taken to collect all fluid.

